

The Sun

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	\$9.50
DAILY, Per Year	\$108.00
SUNDAY, Per Year	\$12.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	\$120.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	\$10.00

Postage to foreign countries added.
All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to The Sun.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera, and Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Same Bonaparte.

During the Maryland campaign, which raged consumedly for several months and has now terminated in the interest of honesty and righteousness, there was none more active and vociferous than the Hon. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, lately Attorney-General of the United States. His specialty was that of declaiming against "thieves and scoundrels" and announcing in a loud voice his overwhelming desire to send them to the penitentiary. No doubt he referred to local thieves and scoundrels who sought to contrive the triumph of the suffrage amendment. He had pierced their thin disguises of patriotism, and he simply turned to put them behind the bars. Mr. BONAPARTE was a spectacle of outraged purity, a vision of vengeance on the wayward teapot.

This is the same BONAPARTE, we believe, who as THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S Attorney-General denied his duty in the case of the sugar trust and offered a poor job instead of the discharge of public obligations. It was during his regime that investigators, inflamed by clarion notes of reformation from the White House, were baffled in New Mexico, Oklahoma and elsewhere; that the pursuit of well known criminals was checked, and the Hon. ETHEAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, spurning the Barmecide feast to which he had been summoned, resigned from the Cabinet and took away his disillusion and his broken heart. So much is clear as day, within the sure knowledge and recognition of us all. There can be no question about this BONAPARTE.

Yes, this is the BONAPARTE who scattered his poor jests among complacent courtiers while a vast corporation was looted and extinguished not two hundred miles away. The representative of law and justice in a great reformer's Cabinet, he saw neither law nor justice among his peers. He could not hear the cry from Philadelphia. It passed unheeded by his humorous imaginations.

Pearl Harbor.

Sharply as army and navy men may disagree about the best method of defending the Philippines, they concur in the view that Pearl Harbor is invaluable as the site of a naval base in the Pacific. Hawaii was annexed to the United States on July 7, 1898, four days after the sea battle of Santiago and more than two months after Dewey's victory at Manila. All the intervening time of eleven years has been spent in deciding that Pearl Harbor should be the main strategic base between the Pacific coast of the United States and the Pacific coast of Asia. President TART having approved the report made by the joint army and navy board, the work of developing Pearl Harbor as a defensive base ought to be pushed rapidly without sparing legitimate expense.

As long ago as December 6, 1894, the United States obtained the exclusive right by treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands to enter Pearl River in the island of Oahu and establish there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States Navy. In August, 1908, almost twenty-four years later, the Atlantic fleet on its way to Japanese waters on a "practice cruise" to exhibit the sea power of this nation was unable to get into Pearl Harbor because some dredging remained to be done in the channel. And what a harbor it was, irrespective of the strategic vantage that the islands afford a Pacific Power like the United States, whose western coast would be at the mercy of an enemy in possession of Hawaii! In his "America in Hawaii" Mr. EDMUND JAMES CARPENTER thus describes it:

"Pearl Harbor is a magnificent harbor, completely landlocked, and capable in extent and in depth of water of giving anchorage to as large a fleet as is ever collected in one place. . . . The approach is by a somewhat narrow channel, capable of impregnable fortifications. . . . So many and so distinct are the advantages which this harbor displays, especially in its absolute security to vessels in time of storm, that it is not improbable that but for one circumstance the city of Honolulu would have been built here. This circumstance is the discovery of the presence of a coral reef bar across the entrance to the harbor. . . . Careful surveys made twenty years after the visit of a United States military commission in 1873 developed the remarkable fact that a natural channel exists through the reef at the entrance to the harbor, filled only by an accumulation of what is known as soft coral or coral sand. This it was claimed, might easily be removed, and thus the harbor made accessible to the largest vessels at a comparatively small expense."

It was fifteen years after this discovery in the interval Hawaii had been annexed and the United States had become a great Pacific Power by a successful war with Spain that the finest battle-ship fleet that ever entered the Pacific under the American or any other flag was unable to pass through the channel into Pearl Harbor—and for twenty-four years the United States had had the opportunity to cut away the obstructing

coral reef at slight expense. The neglect did not escape the notice of Great Britain, which has long been the best authority in the world on naval bases and secure harbors. The early treaty right to the use of Pearl Harbor ran originally from year to year until 1897, when a convention for the cession of perpetual rights was ratified in spite of the protest of Great Britain, which invoked an old treaty with Hawaii granting to British vessels of war liberty to enter all harbors to which such ships of other nations "are or may be permitted to come." It was not the first attempt of Great Britain to invalidate the understanding with Hawaii. The rise of the United States the following year to the status of a great Pacific Power and the annexation the same year of Hawaii forever silenced diplomatic representation in that quarter.

It is worth while to reproduce these facts of our possession and neglect of coveted Pearl Harbor—the key to the Pacific, the crossways of the Pacific, as it has been called—because the recital shows the Government to have been addicted to that policy of "mañana" which has been so much ridiculed and rebuffed in the case of Spain. The manifest duty of Congress is to spare no expense in making Pearl Harbor the impregnable naval base that the destiny of the United States requires it to be.

Mr. Stead's Telephone to Hades.

Some slight suggestion of the repulsive abuses to which the revival of necromancy may lead is given in the November number of the *Fortnightly Review*, which publishes the supposed utterances of a number of well known men, now dead and unable to bring suit for libel, upon the present political crisis in Great Britain. These expressions of opinion are alleged to have been received at Mr. W. T. STEAD'S Otherworld News Bureau, which, it is interesting to learn, is substantial enough to have "two establishments, one at 14 Norfolk street, Strand, and the other in the suburbs." At both it appears "the personnel assembles every morning at 10 to receive instructions from the invisible directress, who, clearly visible to clairvoyants, occupies her chair at the table. The meeting is always opened by prayer and closed by singing the doxology." This last detail is worth noting; no effort is spared to give an air of respectability to this extraordinary traffic.

It occurred to Mr. STEAD one evening that "it would be extremely interesting and might be exceedingly important to hear the present views of such famous leaders as Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. BRIGHT on the threatened collision between the two houses of Parliament. Once or twice both these statesmen had written their names in the call book at the suburban centre, but they had confined themselves to writing their names—the handwriting bearing considerable resemblance to their former signature." Accordingly at the usual morning meeting on September 25 last Mr. STEAD "expressed a hope that if either Mr. GLADSTONE or Mr. BRIGHT were within hail they would tell us what they thought of the crisis." Neither obliged at the moment, but BENJAMIN DISRAELI did, and confessed that he was "keenly interested in the trend of affairs at present." DISRAELI appeared six times within a fortnight, and later Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, Lord SALISBURY, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, Mr. W. E. FORSTER, Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH, Mr. RICHARD CORDEN, Lord PALMERSTON, the Duke of WELLINGTON, Mr. HENRY GEORGE and Cardinal MANNING attended and gave "exclusive information" to Mr. STEAD'S News Bureau. Altogether, this gentleman must be congratulated upon a journalistic "scoop" without parallel even in his career.

There are some possibly comic features of these intimations from the departed, but the point to which we would chiefly call attention is this: STEAD attributes to his ghostly informants in every instance opinions consonant with his own, although in several cases these opinions are diametrically opposed to what was professed by the same persons when alive. Considering that Mr. STEAD is sure of a creditable following of some size, this is surely a viler trick than even those nameless publishers of the Continent stoop to when they attempt to make a little money by marketing fictitious love letters, passionate, if not verging on the obscene, supposed to have been written by dead persons of some note. For instance Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH is made to say: "By all means publish my message. Anything that will tend to break down the materialism of which I was once an exponent will be of great use." Mr. HENRY GEORGE is represented as admitting: "Yes, I have modified my views. I still hold to the main idea of those days: nationalize the land. But I have entirely changed on that one point. Buy the landlords out. Don't plunder them." When DISRAELI asserted: "I hold the ideas I always preached," Mr. STEAD "remonstrated strongly with such unregenerate teachings from one on the 'other side,'" and wrung from the dead statesman an avowal that he only spoke so because "when I contact [he is made, by the bye, to use worse English than he ever did alive] the old conditions, I take them on. I cannot free myself from them and speak all at once from the serene atmosphere of my present condition."

It is not considered a laudable act to forge for electioneering purposes a letter from a statesman who is dead, but this sort of thing is surely worse—times worse and more cowardly, inasmuch as the necromantic reporter exposes himself to no risk of criminal proceedings—"on this side," at least. Apart from these extreme cases of misrepresentation, the entire machinery of Mr. STEAD'S establishment is made subservient to Mr. STEAD'S immediate political designs. DISRAELI is repeatedly given out as strongly advising the Lords to pass the budget. He is supposed to add: "GLADSTONE also concurs with my opinion," and "Lord SALISBURY is very much opposed to the Lords throwing out the budget. He says they will be mad if they do." This makes up in

a measure for GLADSTONE and SALISBURY refusing to permit the publication of their own remarks when they afterward appear in person. For Mr. STEAD is sensitively scrupulous at times: "I never publish an interview without securing the consent of the person interviewed." It appears that "Mr. GLADSTONE addressed the company as if he had been at a public meeting, but he afterward said that he thought it would be inadvisable that his remarks should be printed. Lord SALISBURY expressed himself with great freedom, but said that out of regard for his family he preferred that his remarks should remain confidential." Luckily, even without Lord SALISBURY'S allusion to "his family" we already are able to guess the content of their remarks. It should be added that DISRAELI is made to flatter LLOYD-GEOFFREY to some extent; he says of his Newcastle speech, for instance, "It was a speech after my own heart, though I utterly disagree with it."

In short, "All these great statesmen of the past expressed the liveliest concern at the prospect of a conflict with the Lords over the budget," or, as DISRAELI puts it in one instance, "An actual fight must be avoided. Don't reject this bill. That is my advice. I speak now free for the moment from my old self. Temporarily, temporarily! Don't force the issue. It will be fatal in many ways." By a coincidence Mr. W. E. FORSTER uses the same language: "From my present position I would say, temporarily!" Cardinal MANNING was very emphatic as to the impolicy, not to say madness, of rejecting the budget.

Thus we detect our political necromancer dragging in the great departed in the most barefaced fashion for his own electioneering purposes. The one pleasant feature of the matter is this, that no other step could be more likely to bring necromancy into discredit, for when one side ventures upon this pitiable manoeuvre it is much to be feared that some misguided individuals on the other side will follow suit, and then surely laughter will drown both.

A Southern Rejoinder to Senator Cullom.

Senator CULLOM'S idea that the solid South would dissolve and turn Republican if the spectre of negro domination were laid in alluded to ironically by the *Mobile Register* as a plan to emancipate the Southern whites. The Senator's logic is familiar and would usually pass without comment. When he became specific he was bound to provoke a rejoinder. For instance, he said:

"Take a State like Alabama. There is a community which possesses vast coal, iron and other industries demanding a protective tariff. With her rank States like Tennessee, Texas and others. They all want to be protected industrially, and the people would be ready to join us were it not for the negro."

So far as Alabama is concerned, the negro, according to the *Register*, is not a political factor, and it goes on to say that the State has absorbed "a multitude of Northern people," attracted by its mineral wealth, without appreciable effect upon its politics. Senator CULLOM is bidden to learn that "the South is the depository—the remaining refuge, so to speak, of old Democratic ideas and of strict construction policies, and that whereas there have been some converts to new theories the mass of the people remain true to ancient tradition." This language has the ring of singularity, but it is patently all. The Southerners are Democrats for much the same reason that most Vermonters are Republicans; in each case party fealty was inherited and is habitual. Both in Vermont and in Alabama the memories of the civil war have a good deal to do with the matter. There has been little change in party sentiment in the South under a succession of Republican administrations, and the Vermont Republicans held steadfast under two Cleveland administrations. The "old Democratic ideas" have had some rude knockings since 1896, the year of WILLIAM MCKINLEY'S first election, but Southerners go on voting the ticket nevertheless; and as to their being strict constructionists, more than one instance might be cited of abandonment of the old principles to compromise with modern conditions.

It may be asked why should Southern Democrats leave their party to obtain protection for their raw materials when they can always depend upon their representatives in Congress to vote with the Republicans for the protection desired in this locality or that? The negro is practically disfranchised in every Southern State, including Virginia, and it would take a sharp calculation to prove a tendency in any State to go over to the Republican party. In several States the Democratic majority is never large, but it may be counted on with confidence. The South will not remain solidly Democratic always, but when the breakup comes it will be for reasons that have no relation to negro domination, which is only an abstract term now, a mere "shibboleth," and those reasons will naturally be economic. If a Southern State here and there concludes that it must continue to have tariff protection and can obtain it only from the Republican party it will vote accordingly. In vain will politicians harangue the voters about the peril of negro domination.

From Kings County.

In accepting the chairmanship of the Democratic executive committee of Kings county on Thursday evening JOHN H. MCCOY said:

"We are a united body, pledged as individuals and as representatives of all the Democratic citizens of Brooklyn to maintain the autonomy of our organization and our borough. We add no new principle to those that have animated our party in the past. We simply reassert old principles that have made it strong."

The reports of the meeting at which Mr. MCCOY made these remarks say that his reassertion of the principle of autonomy "was especially applauded." In fact, from the conduct of the members of the committee it was apparent that for the present at least there is superficially, at any rate, unanimity among the leaders of the Kings county organization in favor of remaining an independent and powerful body. Yet of those who

applauded MCCOY'S words no one will ever know how many were quick to get into communication with CHARLES F. MURPHY on learning of the illness of PATRICK H. MCCARREN.

If Kansas kicks it is because she waxes fat. The *Topeka Capital* says that the average Kansas farmer with a quarter section of land "has a net income from his labor and superintendence of \$1,400 a year," and "the farmers with half sections and sections are buying gasoline cars." Unfortunately the owner of the quarter section is on his way to become the owner of a half section and a section. A Kansas of devil wagons "impends." Speeding, not bleeding, Kansas!

In the retirement to-day of Major-General JOHN F. WESTON for age the army parts with a veteran of the civil war who is distinguished both for an honorable record and the affection of the entire service. When ill health compelled him to relinquish the command of the Philippine Division last December, his departure, as a detachment from Manila stated, "was the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of friendship." A guard of honor, consisting of cavalry, Philippine scouts and constabulary, escorted General WESTON to the waterfront, the shipping, including the Asiatic squadron, was decorated in his honor, and the Governor-General, the Archbishop of Manila and every army and navy officer of rank and many city officials went down the bay to see him off.

During his forty-eight years of service JOHN F. WESTON was always the same courteous, open hearted and genial Irishman as he was as a boy, as he was as a fighting man, and every man's friend if he could be, although tenacious of his opinions and not slow to anger. At Wetumpka, Ala., he won the medal of honor for an act of gallantry, and at eighteen he was commanding the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment as Major and senior officer. As a Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry after the civil war he served under CUSTER in campaigns against the Comanches and Cheyennes, and he is probably the only officer in the army who ever volunteered to strip to the buff, swim his horse across a turbulent river and shoot on the other side in the heat of a battle. This was one of the feats he performed under the eye of CUSTER. In the Cuban campaign General WESTON served as chief commissary with such devotion to duties which he would gladly have relinquished to lead a brigade in the field that General SHARPE, in recommending WESTON for promotion, wrote that "to him perhaps I am more indebted than to any other officer for the successful issue of our operations." This was not the language of compliment, for the chief commissary had worked harder than any other officer in the army in getting rations to the front under difficult and harassing conditions.

For a year after the war General WESTON was gravely ill with malarial fever, but on his recovery he sought the Philippine command, although realizing that a return of the infection would probably finish him.

Success of an Old Imposture.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—I witnessed an incident the other day the like of which I never saw before. I was dining at a restaurant, which was sparsely filled, when in walked a thin, seedy looking man and took a seat near by me. His face was pinched, he had spindly legs and a gaunt, thin, and I have no doubt, a diseased and pinched countenance. With an insinuating voice he ordered soup and a pint of red wine. This finished he ordered another pint of the same. Suddenly, after devouring the fish, he gave vent to startling guttural noises, turned purple in the face and staggered to the door, having his feet and arms convulsed. "Alas, alas!" the alarmed waiter rushed to his assistance and propped him up against the door. "None—throat—choke—water," he gasped. Away scuttled the waiter, and came back with a brimming glass of water. But the liver man had vanished, gone, throat, choke and all.

The waiter threw up his hands and ejaculated, "Mon Dieu! and the rest of us went on with our meals." DIZEN ORR.

NEW YORK, November 12.

The Select Supporters of Football.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—A news despatch from eastward says that only students and graduates are to be permitted to see the Yale Harvard football game.

That is to say, the collegiate crowd is the whole thing. Just what I claim: it is the college crowd, and I have no doubt that the students, the old chaps who come back for an afternoon in the fresh air, the man who has a son in the squad, or whose daughter's best friend's beau is on the team.

American football on its merits as a game would not draw enough gate money to pay the wages of the gatekeepers. W. C. T.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Our Friendly Relations With Japan.

E. Q. NEWTON, SUN EDITOR.—Dear Sir: Please excuse me, I am stronger from you, but I would send a card in spite of impotency.

I have been engaging in maintenance of pigs these few years.

If you kindly send to me any magazine of its subject which published in your country and its value will be sent as soon as I receive it. Your obedient servant, W. HENRY.

NIBBI 9 CHOME, MINAMI 3 JIO SAKURA, HOKUKAIDO, JAPAN—Oct. 10.

It has given THE SUN pleasure to comply with the request of its honorable correspondent.

Shining Qualities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: You say: "Mr. Taft may not be original or brilliant, but he is sensible, good humored and cordial." What better type can be conceived for the ordinary plain people to imitate than the above?

WILLIAM SOUTHWORTH.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 11.

Four Bligs in One Tomb.

From the London Times.

Professor Delosso has telegraphed to the Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Rava, news of a most important archaeological discovery in Piacenza. A tomb has been excavated which contains not fewer than four bligs and a large number of other articles in bronze, including three helmets, eight lances, a scabbard covered with figures of warriors and lions, and a number of vases with handles. A detailed report is now being prepared. Belmondo is the River Tenna, a little south of Monte Giorgio. The discovery is more interesting to archaeologists as it shows only small portions of bligs have been obtained, and, unluckily, tombs in which they were found have been destroyed before proper examination could be made of them.

Mountain Climbing.

The King of France marched up the hill with forty thousand men.

"I wished upon my 'villainess,'" he explained, "my purpose accomplished, he forthwith marched down."

Why Not?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The hospital ship *Solace*, which has been fitted out for duty with the Atlantic fleet, will soon be sent to England. It is commanded by Surgeon George F. Fickell, U. S. N.

Taft has not wavered in his work.

Not finished.

Another Roosevelt policy is clinched.

For when the good ship *Solace* sails All hands Will find the surgeon of the craft Commands.

Yet pills are not the only help For liver troubles.

Good nursing saves a man as oft As knives. He let us have a pretty girl. And have a ship commanded by A nurse.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THIEVES.

Remarks Suggested by the Exposure of the Sugar Trust's Practices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: One of the most startling features of the sugar trust knavery is the astounding revelation that men of high standing in the community were running a training school for thieves, and debauching their employees.

It is sad enough when men in positions of trust, prove unworthy of it, but the treacherous speculations ruin the depositors, the president whose shady financial operations bring ruin alike to himself and his stockholders, sin against common honor and common honesty, shattering public confidence and working irreparable evil. But the heads of the sugar trust deliberately undertook to undermine the morale of their men for their own benefit, to flitch from them their good names. From their high positions they bent to whisper in the ear of the humble clerk or waiter, "Cheat a little, lie a little, and you shall have some of the profits."

Training thieves as Fagin did. Teaching the innocent Oliver to pick out the marks from the stolen merchandise. "Oliver" introduced to the respectable Old Gentleman. It needs but few changes to typify the introduction of a new employee to the sugar trust.

NEW LONDON, CONN., November 11.

Mr. Wickersham's Predecessor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The revelations in the sugar trust scandal made by you are startling, and, as you so plainly intimate, should receive the instant attention of the Taft Administration. So far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, his want of interest was quite natural, for in all of his public duties he blew hot or blew cold, just as it conduced to his personal preferences and prejudices or his personal aims.

Now as Mr. Bonaparte. Have you not made some mistake? Nowhere in this country has any man raised his voice in more terrible denunciation of the evildoer than Mr. Roosevelt's Attorney-General. He always is frantic to be at the violator of the law. During the recent campaign he was the sturdiest of the State's raging like a lion, pouring out his eager desire to get hold of thieves and scoundrels and send them to the penitentiary. The men whom he called "thieves and scoundrels" were only such in his eyes. There was no conspiracy, no proof in support of his allegations.

Can it be possible that this good man who goes into spasms of indignation over the bare idea of crime and wrong turned a deaf ear to such incontrovertible evidence as was presented to him? How could he resist the glorious opportunity of achieving his dashing ambition to punish thieves and scoundrels?

F. A. RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 11.

Sugar is Cheap. Why Expose These Thieves?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Why is the sugar trust so important an issue that it should take up the entire first page of your newspaper? What is the object of your attack? As far as the writer knows it is the only trust that has ever had its case sent unfavorably through your columns, and sugar is the only article controlled by a combination which does not cost more to the ultimate consumer since the formation of large combinations in this country.

MORRIS ELIAS.

BROOKLYN, November 11.

Extermination of the Crookworm.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Referring to the details of the thefts of the sugar trust during the last twenty years, allow me to suggest through your paper, a proposal. Mr. John D. Rockefeller's donation of \$1,000,000 to eliminate the crookworm in the South, that you request him or some person of large means to donate \$100,000,000 to eliminate the crookworm in the North. I have had many years experience in the extermination of crookworms, and I have observed that the crookworm is more prevalent in the North than the crookworm in the South, and I believe that \$100,000,000, if devoted for such purpose, would not be a drop in the bucket to the amount needed for such extermination.

J. M. JONES.

NEW YORK, November 11.

The Desirable Malefactor of Great Wealth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The "greatest problem," as the arch hypocrite would say, is how to deal with the powers of darkness entrenched in public office. It is amazing how clever they are to thunder at the Standard Oil Company as the worst type of offender against the laws, when he was credibly informed that the sugar trust was in league with the Customs House at the ports to cheat and defraud the revenue, and obtained the information.

The "rich malefactor" who did not contribute to the campaign fund was the target for the attacks, doubtless to raise a false hue and cry to aid the devilry of those who were money was far forthcoming when called for campaign use.

E. B. D.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Mr. Taft's Opportunity.

From the New York World.

What wonder thing could Mr. Taft do than to urge Congress to make a searching investigation into the New York Customs House and into the sugar trust's relations with the United States Government? Such an investigation would not be hampered by the statute of limitations. It could begin with the genesis of the system, and it could do a mighty work for the purification of business and politics.

No corporation like the sugar trust can continue in the business of crime year after year unless it has political allies who are stronger than the law and more powerful than justice.

What Roosevelt Himself Said.

From the New York Press.

Enough is known to warrant a searching inquiry, not only by the Department of Justice under the vigilant eye of President Taft, but by a committee of Congress. Ordinarily a Congress investigation is a farce, but in this case the public will demand that the job be done in the fashion set by Charles E. Hughes.

A scandal that makes the whiskey ring frauds look somehow like petty larceny has been exposed only to the surface. There must be search for the individual criminals and their accomplices, and who Mr. Roosevelt himself said about following the trail to the doors of the White House must apply here too.

Pitch.

From the Providence Journal.

There is something about the Republican machine in New York, as about the Tammany machine, which gives all connected with it the appearance of having touched pitch and been defiled. Here is Mr. Herbert Parsons, for instance, one of those scholars in politics who, like Senator Lodge, was to elevate the tone of public life, confessing that he secured places in the New York Custom House for four of his political henchmen. No one pretends that these men had any special capacity for the work; they were simply appointed because the chairman of the Republican committee wanted them, and perhaps also because the chairman's father was counsel for the sugar trust. It is idle, in these circumstances, to dwell upon the long arm of coincidence or to insist that Mr. Loeb's thieves have no friends "higher up."

Incredible.

From the Newburgh Daily Journal.

It seems hardly credible that this matter could have been presented to Mr. Roosevelt during his term of office without resulting in

A drastic and strict enforcement of the law against all who are implicated in this alleged wrongdoing.

The Smoother the Better.

From the Elmira Times-Star.

It is a good time to ascertain definitely whether the laws of the United States or the money of private corporations is the more valuable article of value. The latter is the better it will be for all concerned.

MORE THAN ONE PRESIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The idea of more Presidents than one is not novel. It was advocated in the convention that framed the Constitution. Randolph was opposed to a single Executive. Three Presidents was the favorite number among those wishing more than one. A single Executive was carried by only seven States. New York, Delaware and Maryland voted against it.

Mr. Calhoun proposed a dual Executive in order to allay strife of sections over slave labor.

How would it do to partition by a short statute execution of the laws among the several heads of departments, and leave the President as the ceremonial head? The Supreme Court might create difficulty, but an amendment of the Constitution could annul its opinion, as Congress has proposed that the income tax decision be expunged.

But how could the heads of departments be kept in these migratory days at the seat of government? There's the rub! It will probably now be difficult for the most knowing voter to say who in the Treasury Department has given orders since the enactment of the recent tariff law to collectors, surveyors and appraisers; decided classifications and rates, and supervised the doings of Mr. Loeb while the President has

"stated down."

By direct communication.

BROOKLYN, November 12. A. F.

It may be worth remembering that the system of a dual Presidency has existed for many years in San Marino, to the general satisfaction, as we understand, of the citizens of that ancient republic. The two contemporaneous and coequal Chief Executives of San Marino are called Capitani Reggenti, and they are elected twice a year, on April 1 and October 1.

PROSPECTING IN NEW YORK.

Dangers That Breathe Venturesome Youth Half a Century Ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: John D. Rockefeller's reminiscences of "old New York" are a very curious and interesting collection of exciting experiences along the middle "30s in the tract which now constitutes Central Park. At that time the entire district was interspersed with masses of rock, portions of which jutted from the surface to considerable heights, with here and there an apex truncated in a manner to form a smooth plateau of just sufficient area to serve as a favorable, commanding site for the squatter sovereignty of the day. The rocks, of various sizes, while local color of pastoral effect was supplied by omnipresent, omnivorous goats, browsing upon the infrequent tender sprouts rooted in scant earth in narrow crevices between the rocks, or reaching up to chew the food of sweet and bitter fancy."

Now comes the serious part of my tale, for it is related an action of the "Castle of the Dump Creek" served as the capstone of a band of juvenile banditti. The district was a very curious and interesting collection of exciting experiences along the middle "30s in the tract which now constitutes Central Park. At that time the entire district was interspersed with masses of rock, portions of which jutted from the surface to considerable heights, with here and there an apex truncated in a manner to form a smooth plateau of just sufficient area to serve as a favorable, commanding site for the squatter sovereignty of the day. The rocks, of various sizes, while local color of pastoral effect was supplied by omnipresent, omnivorous goats, browsing upon the infrequent tender sprouts rooted in scant earth in narrow crevices between the rocks, or reaching up to chew the food of sweet and bitter fancy."

On Saturday morning, a holiday, the young explorer at his home carefully completely divested himself of all valuables, put on his oldest and most worn apparel, then he journeyed forth to the dump. He was beyond Fifty-sixth street. Arriving at the border, he discreetly hid in his boot the contents of his pocket, and then he set to work. He was a very curious and interesting collection of exciting experiences along the middle "30s in the tract which now constitutes Central Park. At that time the entire district was interspersed with masses of rock, portions of which jutted from the surface to considerable heights, with here and there an apex truncated in a manner to form a smooth plateau of just sufficient area to serve as a favorable, commanding site for the squatter sovereignty of the day. The rocks, of various sizes, while local color of pastoral effect was supplied by omnipresent, omnivorous goats, browsing upon the infrequent tender sprouts rooted in scant earth in narrow crevices between the rocks, or reaching up to chew the food of sweet and bitter fancy."

Consecrated Liquor in Ohio.

From the Columbus Evening Dispatch.

One of the problems created by the county option law is where to keep the immense quantities of liquor confiscated by officials in dry territory from "blind pigs," "speakeasies," alleged bootleggers, etc., which are doing a land office business for them. In some of the dry communities they do not know where to put this stuff. The jails are hardly large enough to hold it at times, and to meet the situation it has been suggested that they should erect a new jail with more ample accommodations erected. Doubtless in the construction of these penal institutions hereafter provision will be made for storage of liquor. The liquor is captured enough liquor to sink a ship. The local battle was not big enough to hold the stuff, and it was hauled over to the county court house at Zanesville, where strong men stand guard over it.

Australians Great Tea Drinkers.

From the Magazine of Commerce.

The figures showing the amount of tea annually consumed in each of the various countries indicate that the tea drinkers of Great Britain must give way to those of Australasia, who use no less than 71 pounds a person every year. In the United Kingdom the amount is about 40 pounds less—namely, 30.5 pounds a head, and then we have Canada, 4 pounds; Holland, 1.4 pounds; United States, 1.3 pounds.

Early Maine Match Factory.